What Our New Minister May Expect-England to Make No More Concessions.

From the London Times, April 6. It is stated on good authority that Mr. John Lothrop Motley is to be the Minister of the United States in England. \* \* The change is not of much importance to us, but, to judge from the feeling that has been manifested in America, the substitution of Mr. Motley for the present Minister is likely to soothe a large porpresent Minister is likely to soothe a large por-tion of the public which has been irritated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson's exuberant oratory. Strange to say, the speeches of Mr. Reverdy Johnson and the good understanding he has established with our various hospitable muni-cipalities have been resented by some Ameri-cans, as if they involved some fault on our part. Nothing can be more unreasonable. Mr. Reverdy Johnson was appointed at a time when an important question was pendat a time when an important question was pending between the two nations, and he gave us to understand that he was specially chosen to settle it. Lord Russell and Mr. Adams had been too much engaged in the mutual complaints and recriminations of the war to approach the subject to the subject of the subjec favorably. Lord Russell went out of office; Mr. Adams returned home; a new Foreign Secretary and a new American Minister had opportunities their predecessors had not enjoyed. This being the state of things, Mr. Reverdy Johnson took occasion even before leaving America to express the good-will towards England which animated himself, and with which he credited his own countrymen. On arriving in England he used the same language, and spoke in the name of the American people with a warmth which was naturally reciprocated by his audience. Of course, we are sorry to find that in so doing he mistook the feeling of his countrymen towards us; but that we should listen to what he said and be gratified by it is surely no fault of ours. The impressionable Minister naturally had in this country of public dinners numerous opportunities of repeating his public sentiments, and the ubiquitous reporter recorded them all, even the most improvised and spontaneous. Where we were amused the Americans were angry, and the result has been certainly unfortunate. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, however, notwithstanding his compliment-ary speeches, appears to have been active enough in his diplomatic work, and to have fulfilled all the instructions of his Government. He concluded a convention, in which everything the United States could reasonably demand was conceded by us-a convention, indeed, that im-

Minister in this country may be too fair spoken, and that for practical purposes it is better to deal with a more faithful though less acceptable rp resentative of public opinion.

It is a great thing, however, to feel ourselves demonstrably in the right. The country has gone to the extreme of concession in the matter of the Alabama claims. It has agreed to refer everything except its own honor to arbitration, and to the judgment of a mixed commission. It has agreed to give Americans who profess to have been wronged every opportunity to assert their claims by providing that the commission shall hold its sittings at Washington. Except absolute submission to every demand the make, there Americans may choose to is nothing further that could have conceded. The convention in which all this is stipulated has been the work of their own minister and their own Secretary of State, and has received the assent of their own President. If they now set it aside, our duty will simply be to abstain altogether from further overtures, and let any proposal for a renewal of negotiations proceed from the American Government. As for that downright demand for payment which our Philadelphia correspondent describes as being advocated in the United States, this country would, of course, know-how to treat it; but we have not the smallest belief that President Grant's government contemplates a course of action so unfriendly and offensive. It is more likely that, assuming the present convention to be set aside, Mr Motley will be instructed to open negotiations for another, differing somewhat in machinery, but embodying similar prin-ciples. Should this be the case, our Government will be ready to give the proposals a fair consideration. Should it, on the other hand, be the desire of the Americans to keep the question still unsettled, the British nation, having fully manifested its good disposition, will not feel bound, however, to initiate fresh negotia-

posed on us possible liabilities which many thought we ought not to have accepted. Prin-

cipally because of the unpopularity of the agent, this convention has been ill received in the United States, and is now said to have been vir-

tually rejected. It is plain that a United States

Lord Stanley Explains Why the American Peo-ple are "More than Usually Sensitive."

The following is a complete report of Lord Stanley's remarks at the Glasgow banquet on "the American difficulty," as the question at issue between this country and Great Britain is now called by the English papers:-

I own that notwithstanding the failure of the late negotiations—that it is a failure there is no denying, but it is a failure, I think, which was not caused either by anything done or by anything left undone upon our side of the (Applause.) Notwithstanding that, I say, I don't think I can bring myself to take a gloomy view of those relations. (Hear, hear.) Certainly, if we were to judge by the utterances of some American journals, and by those which have been at-tributed, justly or unjustly, to some transatlantie politicians, it might seem that our friends on the other side of the ocean were not very easy to please. (Applause.) But, in the first place, I do not know that any one has spoken of late on their behalf who was authorized to speak au-thoritatively on the part of the nation; and, in the next place, I think we should recollect and allow for the very peculiar position in which they stand. They have had a great military suc-cess—a success unexampled in its way—and they are finding out now practically—what we had an opportunity of finding out just half a centhat military glory, even when acquired in the best of all possible causes, is a very expensive luxury. (Laughter and applause.) They used to pride themselves-and they could do it quite justly-upon their freedom from debt, upon their comparative immunity from taxation, and upon the peaceable manner in which all internal disputes among themselves were settled. Now, it has so turned out that they have a debt which, measured by the interest paid upon it, is heavier than that of the United Kingdom; that they have taxation which, although it is nothing in comparison to the resources which, in the long run, they can command, still for the present is bably more burdensome than ours; and that they have had to deal with a great military insurrection, and to put it down in precisely the same manner I don't blame them for it; I think they were quite right—but it to put down in precisely the same manner as it would have been put down by any government of the Old World.
(Applause.) Now, I have no doubt that, notwithstanding the military glory they have
acquired, there is a great deal in those circumtances which may be annoying, and when peode are annoyed, no matter from what cause they are apt to be more than usually sensitive. But, for my part, I have very great faith in the good sense of the American people. I do not

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

think that they can wish to increase their difficulties by getting into fresh quarrels. As for our part, it seemed to me plain and clear from the first, and it seems to me plain and clear now. There has never been any question upon our side of offering reparation for wilful and intentional wrong, because their difficulties by getting into fresh quarrels. As for our part, it seemed to me plain and clear now. There has never been any question upon our side of offering reparation for wilful and intentional wrong, because their difficulties by getting into fresh quarrels. admit, that any such wrong was ever committed by us. (Applause.) But what we have all along in substance said is this, that international law being vague, and many new points of interna-tional law having arisen in connection with the events of the late war, it was quite possible that upon either side, or upon both sides, in the absence of precedents to guide us, acts of uninteu-tional wrong might have been done ("hear," and applause), and that the question whether they had been or not was one which we were perfectly willing to refer to the judgment of an impartial arbitrator. (Applause.) That is in substance the language we have beld teroughout, and whether it leads to an imme-diate settlement of the matter in dispute or not seems to me—although I may startle some persons by saying it—a matter of very secondary importance. Whatever happens in that respect, we have secured the main point. We shall have satisfied our own conscience, and we shall have put our country unmistakably in the right. (Loud applause).

#### UNFAITHFULNESS.

An Actress Claims \$50,000 Damages. Some time since the item was floating around in the papers that Ada L. Webb, the popular and fascinating actress, and one of the celebrated Webb Sisters, was about to be married. Later the paragraph was current that she had married and retired from the stage; and later still was a paragraph denying the last-mentioned report. Amid all these rumors and counter rumors it seemed altogether likely that the fair Ada was not entirely free from matrimonial entanglements of some sort. And such seems to have been the fact, for we find on the records of the Wayne Circuit Court that action was commenced on the 26th ult. by Ada L. Webb against John Skae for breach of promise of marriage, and the damages are laid at \$50,000.

Three counts are set up. The first is that in the city of Detroit, in January, 1868, the said Ada L. Webb and John Skae plighted their troth. That is not exactly the phraseology of the legal document, but it conveys to the popular trother lar mind a better idea of what was done by Ada and John than would the verbose document of a half dozen pages of legal cap, with its whereases and saids and aforesaids. In fact, they made a verbal agreement to be married to each other within a year, or in January, 1869. The sisters were playing an engagement in this city at the former date, and Skae was most assiduous in his attentions as a lover. The first count further alleges that Ada made this promise of marriage in good faith, sincerely relying upon the party of the second part to stand by his pledges like a man; that she then expected to fulfil her promise, and was ready to do so, and has been ready ever since.

The second count charges the unfaithfulness of Skae, and sets forth that whereas the plaintiff was ready at the time agreed upon to be married, and has been ready ever since, the defendant positively and absolutely refused to marry her. She alleges that she repeatedly and frequently urged upon him to make good to her his promise of marriage, but he has put her off from time to time, and now utterly refuses to marry her, although she was ready and willing during all

The third and last count sets forth that upon her engagement with Skae to be married in January, 1869, it was understood that she was to retire from the stage, which profession she had previously followed as a means of support to herself and her mother; that she did so retire from the stage on that account, and has since that time been deprived of that means of sup-port. For this reason, and for injuries to her feelings by reason of the failure of the defendant to fulfil his promise, she claims damages to the amount of \$50,000. The attorneys in the case are Moore & Griffin for the plaintiff, and Dick-inson & Dickinson for the defendant. The case is likely to be a very closely contested one, but it has not yet been set down for trial. - Detroit

# The Maryland Homicide.

From the Belair (Md.) Ægis and Democrat, April 16. On Wednesday Miss Cairnes was arrested by Constable Rockhold, under a warrant issued by Justice Catheart, and brought to Belair, where, waiving an examination, she was committed to jail by Justice Fulton. We understand that, in consideration of the condition of the jail, the sheriff procured a room for her at Glenn's Hotel, where she remains in his custody to await the action of the Grand Jury. The cause assigned for the above affair was the fact that McComas had been a suitor to Miss Cairnes, and under the promise of marriage had seduced her, and she had taken this method, upon recovering from her confinement, to redress her injuries. Alto-gether it is one of the most melancholy and heart-rending occurrences that ever transpired within the limits of our county. Both parties are widely and respectably connected, and the event will long casta shadow of gloom over a large portion of our community. The above are the facts connected with this sad occurrence, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain them. In view of the fact that further investigation will probably be made into the matter, we abstain from all comment that will at all tend to influence public opinion, feeling that many estimable citizens connected with both parties who are already so deeply distressed at the calamities which have befallen them, will thank us for so doing.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Stroud. John C. Watson vs. the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the loss of a horse and wagon, alleged to have been sustained through the negligence of the de-fendants. In August, 1867, plaintiff's team was near the defendants' depot when a train was coming in, and the horse becoming frightened, rushed upon the track and was run over, he being so badly crushed hat he had to be killed, and the wagon being entirely

District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer. Mayer & Hazzard vs. Spencer Fullerton, executo of Alexander Fullerton, deceased, who was garnished of Joseph S. Fennemore. An attachment execution

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow. Patrick Flinn, to the use of R. L. Currey, vs. Thomas Kane. An action to recover the amount of a judgment obtained before an alderman. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewster. This morning being the second period of the cur-ent term, a new venire of petit jurors was returned. of these, all gentlemen whose names began with letters from the beginning of the alphabet to the letter I were discharged until Thursday; the rest

were retained for immediate service.

Stephen Green, Jr., Charles Matthews, W. T.
Alexander, Patrick Daily, and James Buckley, all
young men, were put upon trial, charged with assault and battery, it being alleged that they went to
the tavern at No. 1013 Girard avenue, and made an
approved and feroclous assault upon the proprieunprovoked and ferocious assault upon the proprietor and several of his friends who were standing

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

# SECOND EDITION

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Distribution of Federal Patronage The Scramble in Baltimore -The Suits Against Butler.

Financial and Commercial

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Keening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 19. Chandler on Great Britain. Senator Chandler made a speech in open Senate to-day on the Alabama claims. It is, in substance, the same speech as he delivered in executive session the other day, when the Ala-

bama claims treaty was up for consideration. The Senate refused to remove the injunction of secrecy so as to allow the speech to be published, and as Mr. Chandler was anxious to get it before the country he offered a resolution authorizing the President to open negotiations with Great Britain for ceding all the British possessions in North America to the United States, in satisfaction for all our claims against the British Government.

Mr. Chandler denounced the conduct of Great Britain, the action of Reverdy Johnson, and the tardiness of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in not acting at an earlier day on our claims against Great Britain. The speech was very bitter, and attracted considerable attention.

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

The Federal Offices-The Kimberly-Butler Suit in the United States Court Disastrous Fires. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 19 .- General Dennison, the new Postmaster enters upon his duties to-day. Mr. Askew, the former Republican Clerk of the Criminal Court, is his assistant.

John L. Thomas, the new Collector of the Port, enters on duty next Monday. Edington Fulton enters to-day also. John Lee Chapman is Naval Officer. The pressurs for subordinate

None others of the injured firemen have died, but it is feared that the injuries of one or two more will prove fatal. The damage at the fire was about eight thousand dollars.

The case of Kimberly Bros. vs. General Butler, was called in the United States Circuit Court this morning, Chief Justice Chase and Judge Giles presiding. It was postponed until to-morrow' on account of addespatch from Caleb Cushing saying that he could not be present to-day for the defense.

#### FROM THE WEST.

Apoplexy.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—William H. Rice, of Quincy, Illinois, was found dead in his bed at the St. James Hotel in this city last night. The coroner's jury found a verdict of death from

The Last Rail. The last rail was laid yesterday on the Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati Branch Railroad, making one hundred and four miles between Covington and Louisville. The cars will

# New York State Items.

not run for a week or two.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., April 19 .- David A. White had his arm broken and received other injuries by jumping from a train of cars to-day, ROCHESTER, April 19.-Joseph Messaer has been convicted in the court of Oyer and Terminer of murdering his wife on April 13, 1868, and has been sentenced to be hanged on June 4

# The United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 19 .- Mr. Chandler offered : resolution that the President be directed to open negotiations with England for a settlement of all open questions on the basis of a surrender of all the British North American possessions to the United States, and made a speech in support of the pro-

Mr. Chandler read long extracts from his forme specches to show that he originated the positions now assumed by the Committee on Foreign Rela-tions, and insisted that, if his advice had been followed heretofore, the Alabama and all other claims would not remain unsettled, but that, if the resolu-tions he offered looking to the withdrawal of our Minister and non-intercourse had been adopted, such claims would have been paid in thirty days.

#### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable,

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 19—A. M.—Consols for money, 93\(\frac{1}{2}\) for account, 43\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5-20s sell at \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\). Railways quiet. Erie, 23\(\frac{1}{2}\); Illinois Central, 97\(\frac{1}{2}\), Liverpool, April 19—A. M.—Cotton quiet. Uplands, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (Orleans, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. The sales to-day will reach \$1000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, April 19—P. M.—United States Five-twenties dull at Si. Stocks steady; Illinois Central, LIVERPOOL, April 19-P. M .- Flour heavy.

#### HAVEE, April 19 .- Cotton opens quiet. Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, April 19.—Cotton, firm but queit at 28%c. Flour very dull, and favors buyers. Wheat dull and inactive; prime to choice red, 83@220. Corn dull; prime white, 89@81c.; yellow, 80@81c. Oats dull at 50@85c. Hye dull at \$140@146. Mess Pork quiet at \$32. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16%c.; clesy do., 17%c.; shoulders, 14%c.; hams, 26@24c. Lard firm at 19%c. Whisky firm at 29c.

New York, April 19.— Stocks steady. Gold, 133%. Exchange, 8. 5-20s, 1862, 120%; do. 1884, 116%; do. 1885, 118; new, 115%; 1897, 116%; do. 1884, 116%; do. 1885, 118; new, 115%; 1897, 116%; do. 1884, 116%; Reading, 85%; Hs. in 19%c. Whisky firm at 50%; Reading, 85%; Hudson River, 14%; Michigan Constal, 12%; Reading, 85%; Hudson River, 14%; Michigan Genscal, 12%; Reading, 85%; hugs for the constal, 12%; finely f

# The Russian Navy.

The Russian navy comprises two hundred and sixty-seven vessels, of which two hundred and thirty are steam. These include four iron-ciad frigates, three iron-ciad batteries, and thirteen monitors. More than one-half of this immense navni force is in the Baitic, where it is frozen up about one-third of the year. Thirty-two steam and nine sailing vessels are on the Black Sea, and twenty-nine steam and two sailing vessels on the Siberian coast, in the North Pacific. The whole force appears to be well balanced, well in hand, and very efficient. The Baltic fleet is ready for any Prussian complications. Prussia has nothing which can hope to contend against it. The Black Sea fleet is sufficiently strong to make a dash against Turkey when the moment arrives for opening the Turkey when the moment arrives for opening the road to the Mediferranean. The Siberian neet is well posted to protect the aggressive movements of Russia upon the Chinese empire and the northern island possessions of Japan. While the rest of Europe quarrels and wastes its strength in allent warfare, Russia progresses and swells its boundary lines.

#### OUR LEGISLATURE.

A Sweeping Denunciation by a Harrisburg From the Harrisburg Journal,

From the Harrisburg Journal.

On all sides, by men of all parties, and in all circles, it is freely admitted that the Legislature of 1869 was the most venal and corrupt body of men that ever sat in deliberation in the State Capitol. We do not pretend to say that there are not Senators and Representatives who are above and beyond the influence of bribes for votes for filthy and dishonest legislation, but we do assert it, feeling it to be our solemn duty to give the people warning on the dangers of sending ignorant and dishonest men to the Legislature, and it will not require five years of repeated sessions like the one just closed, to bankrupt the Commonwealth, bind its laboring energy at the feet of tyrannical corporations, invest individuals with special privileges to hold and control the resources of the Commonwealth against the welfare and interests of the great mass. Anything that had money in it, however unfair, disgraceful, and destructive it might be, could be embodied in the shape of a bill and passed, while anything which could not be manipulated and money made out of it, however fair or absolutely necessary it was for the establishment of justice and the vindication of right, was ignored and treated with contempt, unless, indeed, the ring which controlled both houses condescended to let it become a law. Divorce bills were openly sold in the lobbles and the revived, although the proceeding was in direct opposition to positive rule, just whenever the parties were willing to pay. For \$5000 any man could divorce his wife; for a pretext, any voluptuous wife of easy virtue could fling her husband away by the aid of the Divorce Committee of the House, which committee was flareely accused, in open session of the House, of taking bribes. The tax on petroleum and coal was bought through the House, and when it reached the Senate \$2000 a vote was offered for its passage. The money to buy the Cattle bill through was exposed as fully, in both branches, as are the funds of a sheep drover when he is in the market to

# ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

Serious Charge Against a Pedagogue. Serious Charge Against a Pedagogue.

The Elkton (Mcl.) papers relate that a shooting affair, nearly proving fatal, took place eight miles from that town, at Lewisville, Chester county, last Monday. It is charged that a young "Professor," by the name of N. C. Dougherty, who has been teaching a classical seminary at North East for a year or more, with considerable success, has been guilty of attempting to seduce several of his female pupils, many of whom are young girls, barely in their teens, Circumstances led to his discovery, and, on Monday a week, he had notice to fly without a moment's hesitation if he valued his life; and fly he did across the fields, avoiding the streets and highways till he reached Elkton, Here he represented that he had received a sudden call to act as Principal of a Seminary in Covington, Ky., and was going to occupy his new field of duty "right away." He waited in Elkton on Tuesday till a friend brought his baggage from North East, when he departed that town.

In the meantime the brother of one of the girls had been decay the parter of the girls.

In the meantime the brother of one of the girls he had been attempting the "gay deceiver" with, was on the search of the "Professor" with a revolver. On Monday last he got on his track, and coming to Elkton took the stage to Lewisville, where the parents of Professor Dougherty reside. The young man, intent on avenging the insult to his family, slightly disguised himself, and approached the house, where he saw through a window the "Professor" conversing with his mother. Stepping to the window, he fired through the glass at his victim, who at the moment dodged his head and the ball passed over him, lodging in the wall. Dougherty succeeded in escaping up stairs before another shot was discharged, and the avenger was induced, by parties who soon appeared on the ground, to desist from further efforts to shoot his victim, and depart for home.

#### Suicide of a Lord.

The English papers of the 6th inst. mention that Lord Cioncarry committed suicide on Saturday, at his residence, Lyons castle, county Kildare, Ireland. His lordship had been under restraint for some time, having recently twice attempted self-destruction by the most extraordinary means, but on Saturday he eluded the vigilance of his medical attendant and threw himself from his bedroom window, the result the injuries he received being that he survived but an hour. The deceased peer (Edward Lawless) was the third baron; was born September 13, 1816, and succeeded his father in 1853. He leaves a widow, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Kirwan, of Castle Hackett, and eight children, of whom four are sons

# A Fast Book-keeper.

A curious system of robbery, which is said to have resulted in the loss of £50,000 to a well-known company of great wealth and long standing, in London. pany of great weath and long standing, in London, was lately discovered, and a reward of £200 has been offered for the apprehension of a gentleman suspected of being concerned in the affair. The suspected party, a Mr. Benjamin Higgs, was assistant book-keeper, and he occupied a confidential position at the office of the Great Central Gas Company, but scalery being £180 a year. He lately informed his salary being £180 a year. He lately informed some of his city business friends he had married a ward in Chancery, whose wealth was so great that he did not exactly know what it amounted to. He took to living in style, and ordered a mansion to be built for himself at a cost of £12,500. The site fixed upon was near Richmond. There was some land near the house, which he wanted for pleasure grounds, and he bought the freehold of it for £300 an grounds, and he bought the freehold of it for £300 an acre. He had from railings put round a meadow at a cost of £1500. The house, when completed, was beautifully furnished. The gentleman used to give sumptuous dinner parties, and he introduced his guests to his wife and two daughters. Some of guests were aware of the amount of his salary, but he told them that he was one of the largest shareholders of the company, and that he nerely remained in the inferior position in which he was so that he might be able to see that he was not robbed. Everything went on well for him until a few days ago, when the went on well for him until a few days ago, when the books were inspected. It was then discovered that an extensive system of forgery and robbery had been carried on, and that the seal of the company had been fraudulently attached to documents, and money raised upon them. The sum stolen is said to be £50,000. The clerk has fied, but a warrant has been issued for his apprehension, and a reward offered He is known to have had a large sam with himwhen he

Presidential Campaign Expenses The Union Republican Congressional Executive The Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee has rendered an account of its stewardship during the last political campaign, by which it appears that the amount of cash receipts was \$64,206, Of this, New York contributed \$5390; Massachusetts, \$15106; Ohio, \$2110; New Hampshire, \$1920; Michigan, \$1887; Pennsylvania, \$1745; Vermont, \$1593; and so down—Maine having given but \$600, and Rhode Island but \$444. The diplomatic officers abroad contributed \$4492, and large sums were received from Postmasters and others holding Federal offices. The expense of printing and circulating campaign docuexpense of printing and circulating campaign docu-ments was \$35,740. Each of the unreconstructed states received about \$5000, and the transportation of yoters from here to the State election in Maine, and the Presidential election in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, cost \$1623. Other items swelled the entire expenses of the campaign, so far as the centific expenses of the campaign, so the as the National Committee was concerned, to \$61,196. The documents distributed were of about fifty different kinds, embracing some in German and in French, and making in all 44,579,490 pages. The whole work was done under the efficient superintendency of Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, of New Hampshire,

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, April 19, 1869.

The numerous projects brought before Congress for reforming our national banking system are pretty good evidence of the dissatisfaction existing in the public mind with the practical working of the present law on the subject. The many changes and modifications of the existing laws which have succeeded each other of late, while aiming at the correction of some acknowledged evil. have either utterly failed in their object or have morely displaced one evil by another. Among these may be numbered the law concerning the bank statements. The chief The chief objects aimed at were to check undue expansion, and to prevent the stringencies which in-variably preceded the process of preparation. The evil was a serious one to every branch of industry and trade, and called for reform; but the remedy applied has merely substituted a permanent for a spasmodic stringency, and forced the banks into a policy of conservatism which renders them of little practical value to the business community. To keep themselves in constant readiness for a call from the Con-

# troller, they have abandoned discounting, and lend almost exclusively on demand, thus keep-ing control of their means for any sudden emer-

gency. This is the remedy supplied by the new bank law, and even a novice will readily see that it is worse than the evil. Call and other loans remain unchanged. Dis-

counts range from 9@12 per cent. for prime business paper.
United States securities continue to advance.
Gold has been steady at 133% up to 12 M. to-day.
There was considerable activity in the stock market, and prices generally were steady. State

loans were neglected. City sixes were stronger with sales of the new certificates at 101%, and the old do, at 98. The Lehigh gold loan im proved 1/4, selling at 941/4.

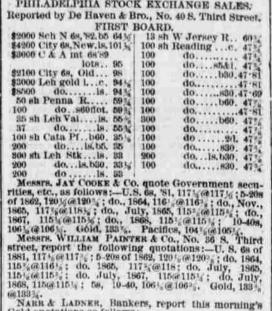
Reading Railroad was moderately active. and sold as high as 47%, b. o., closing weak at

47 696 47%; Pennsylvania Railroad was somewhat firmer, selling at 50%; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold to a limited extent at 55%. 35 was bid for Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad.

In Canal stocks the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 33.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks nothing was done. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 12¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street,



(6) 1393. Nara & Ladnes, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:— 10 00 A. M. 1833, 10 55 A. M. 1833, 10 00 4 " 1835, 11 25 " 1835, 10 15 10 15 " 1835, 11 25 " 1835, 10 15 " 1835, 11 28 " 1835, 10 20 " 1833, 12 M. 1835, 12 M. 1835, 10 45 " 1885, 12 M.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, April 19.—Bark-In the absence of sales ve quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$52 \$7 ton.

Seeds-Cloverseed is steady at \$8 50@ 9-25 \$9 64 lbs., he latter rate from second hands, 6000 bushels limothy sold at \$3 80@4 50, the latter rate for choice. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.65@2.70. There is not much activity in the Flour market. out holders generally are firm in their views. About 100 barrels were taken for home consumption at \$500

700 barrels were taken for home consumption at \$560 550 for superfine; \$6.6650 for extras; \$6.50.6725 for lows, Wisconsia, and Minnesota extra family; \$768 for Pennsylvania do, do.; \$8.69.25 for Ohio do, do.; and \$9.506 12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7.67.25 \$\forall \text{bid}\$ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Whest market continues quiet, there being very little demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of red at \$1.60.61.65; 2000 bushels Indiana and Michigan amber at \$1.80.61.82, and 400 bushels Genesee do, at \$1.85. Rye may be quoted at \$1.45 \$\forall \text{bid}\$ bushel for Western. Corn is steady, but the volume of business is light; sales of yellow at \$8.650., and 3000 bushels mixed Western at \$5.65. Go. for Pennsylvania, according to quality. 6. Oats are sening at 146 to. for Western, and 6. 70c. for Pennsylvania, according to quality.
Whisky is steady at 206 98c. 2 gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, April 19. - The receipts of beef cattle were arger this week than for some time past, reaching 1713 head, and in the absence of much inquiry, prices generally were lower. We quote choice at 91/6/10c.; fair to good at 8)cm9c, ; common at 506c. ; and prime at 76 Sc. Fib., gross. The following sales were re-

ported :-

Head, 23 J. P. West, Chester county, 836. 65. Owen Smith, Western, 8@10%. 65. A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster county, 8@936.

65. A. Christy & Bro. Lancaster county, 86996.
40. Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster county, 86996.
104. P. McFillen, Western, 86993.
100. P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 86609.
115. James S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 8699.
125. B. F. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8699.
126. E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 9690.
127. Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 86910.
128. Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 86910.
129. Mooney & Smith, Lancaster county, 76993.
120. Thomas Mooney & Bro., Pennsylvania, 76993.

Thomas Mooney & Bro., Pennsylvania, 769.
 H. Chain, Western, 7%69.
 J. & L. Frank, Lancaster county, 7%69%.

Frank & Schomberg, York county, 8@91. Hope & Co., Lancaster co. and Western, 8@91. B. Baldwin & Co., Chester county, 7@8. 93. J. Clemson, Lancaster county, 8609.

26. Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 8@9%. 18. L. Horne, Delaware, 5@7%.

W. Preston, Chester county, 81/494. Cows and Calves were steady, and changed hands at \$40@80; springers were taken at \$35@70. Receipts,

For Sheep there was no falling off in the demand, and prices were well maintained; sales of 9000 head at the Avenue Park Drove Yards at 7@9%c.per pound, gross. Receipts, 9000 head. Hogs met a good demand, but at a decline; sales of 4000 head at the Union and Avenue yards at \$1460 14-50 for slop and \$15@15-75 for corn fed.

#### Latest Shipping Intelligence. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

QUZENSTOWN, April 19.—Arrived, steamship City of Cork, from New York, Loxinox, April 19.—Arrived, steamship Atalanta, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... APRIL 19. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Swed. burque Amazon, —, Darien, Ga., L. Westergaard Swed. Barque Amazon, Darien, Ga., L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Jos. N. Bitting, Waters, Newtown, Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Tantamount, Montgomery, Boston, D. Cooper,
Schr Broadfield, Urowell, Boston,
do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr Queen of the West, Batty, 17 days from Zaza, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Gen. H. Mills, Mills, S days from Wilmington, N.C., with himber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Ossuma, Haskell, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to Bonton & Bro. Schr Ossuma, Haskell, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to Benton & Bro.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, 4 days from New Bedford, with lish to John W. Claghorn & Co.

Schr C. & C. Brocks, Brooks, from Lynn.

Schr Reading RR, No. 49, Robinson, from New Haven.

Schr Reading RR, No. 42, Rodan, from Mystic.

Steamer R, Willing, Cundiff, Ib hours from Baltimore, with indice, to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.
Ships Mujestie, Keager, and Martha, Lewen, for Philaelphia, at Liverpool 3d inst.
Steamship Tonawanda, Walkely, for Philadelphia, cleared
t Savannan 17th inst. instant.

Stemmship James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 18th inst.

Barque Francis Bourneur, Perry, for Philadelphia, at Bristol, Eng., 3d inst.

Barque Pressto, Brown, for Philadelphia, remained at Newport, Eng., 3d inst.

Barque George Heory, Jonkins, for Philadelphia 5th, at Liverpool 3d inst.

Barques Matilda Hilyard, Lovett, D. McPherson, Mason; and Die Tusend. Brigdahl, for Philadelphia, at Liverpool 3d inst. 3d inst.

Barques Hanubai, Meerian, and M. R. Milford, Shielda, for Philadelphia, at London 3d inst.

Brig J. I. Pye, Pye, of St. John, N. B., from London for Philadelphia, was towed into Charleston yesterday by steamship Oriental, from Boston for New Orleans, the former being totally dismastad.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, hence, at Boston 17th instant.

# ODD FELLOWS.

Origin, Progress, Objects, and Present Status of The Order.

# The Semi-Centennial Anniversary.

The Arrangements and Programme of Exercises for the Grand Celebration.

Just one week less than fifty years ago (April 26, 1819). Thomas Wildey, the "father and founder of Odd Fellowship in America," brought about the organization of Washington Lodge, No. 1, L. O. O. F., at Baltimore, Md. Prior to that time several lodges of the Order were started in other localities on the continent—Shakespeare Grand Lodge having been formed in the city of New York as early as the year 1806. But the lodges that existed previous to 1819 did not, for various reasons, pro sper for any considerable length of time, so that it may be confidently stated that the good seed of Odd Fellowship was planted in American ground by "Father" Wildey, as above set forth. The Order possessed "a local habitation and a name" in the Old World for many years anterior to the date of its introduction upon the Western-hemisphere, but it was regarded a century ago as a convivial society (indeed, all societies in the "good old times" were conducted pretty much on a spirit level), although it was likewise a benevolem institution, sperating, however, without any definite system as to aid or relief in cases of sickness and distress.

Odd Fellowship is entitled to the honor of having taken the lead in temperance reform in this country, masmuch as years before the Washingtonian movement was started, this Order adopted regulations forbidding the use of stimulating beverages in lodge, rooms, and stigmatizing intemperance as a disgrace-ful and ruinous habit.

Progress of the Order.

Progress of the Order.

The advanced position thus taken by the Order of Odd Fellows gave it a favorable prestige, and rapidly did it increase in numbers, respectability, and influence. In 1830 the Order had extended into six States and the District of Columbia, comprising a total membership of over 3600. In 1840 there were lodges in twenty-one States and Territories, with an aggregate membership of more than 11,000; and in 1850 the organization had augmented to 175,000 members, in 2350 subordinate lodges. The Order, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, now numbers about 300,000 contributing members, comprised in 3800 lodges, and located in every State and Territory in the Union, in the Canadian Dominion, in British Columbia, in Australia, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The rapid growth of the Order throughout the world is something remarkable; the various branches of the fraternal family of Odd Fellows numbering in the aggregate at least 1,000,000 men. The total revenue of the Order in the New World during the past year approximated \$2,500,000, and the disbursements in the same time for relieving the wants of sick and needy brothers, burying the dead, assisting the widow, and educating the orphan, were not far from \$800,000. The resources of the Order are immense, probably \$50,000,000; and many fine buildings for lodge and encampment purposes are owned by the brotherhood.

Odd Fellows and the War. Progress of the Order.

Odd Fellows and the War.

One incident, tending to show the moral influence of the Order, is that during our late civil war this institution was the only one which remained intact—Masonry and Churches of all denominations second from each other—and when the Grand Lodge of the United States met in Baltimore, at the close of the Rebellion, every State and Territory was represented. It is the only institution in the country that has stood the test of time. People would have thought that in South Carolina all the ties that bound the people there to the United States were severed, but, to their eternal honor be it said, they always recognized the principal source of power and owned the authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States. When in Baltimore the Wildey monument was inaugurated, it was a grand spectacle to see the men who so lately were seeking each others, lives marching in the procession, and all recognizing the one word "Brother." This principle is really a power, and a mighty power. Odd Fellows and the War.

A million of men had been in arms, and fraternity survived the shock. Objects of the Order.

Objects of the Order.

Now a word about the objects and operations of this organization. Its motto is "Friendship, Love, and Truth," and its ministries are "To visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan." That the Order practises these things is shown by the large amount expended in affording relief in a single year; and it should be borne in mind that this does not comprehend the innumerable acts of benevolence and brotherly kindness performed, which are treasured in the heart, but do not affect the treasury of the society. Every member of the affiliation is entitled to benefits in time of illness; and on his decease his widow (if he leaves one) receives a stipulated sum of money. She is subsequently aided as circumstances may require, and her children are guarded with fatherly care. It is estimated that 10,000 orphans are under the immediate

children are guarded with fatherly care. It is estimated that 10,000 orphans are under the immediate protection of the Order.

The actuating principles of Odd Fellowship are based upon the irm foundation of benevolence and charity. The lessons inculcated in all the teachings of the Order are in accordance with the bellef in the fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man. Odd Fellowship is not, as some people imagine, at variance with the Christian religion; on the contrary, it is a potent auxiliary thereof, for while 4t fosters the spirit of toleration, no man who is not a believer in the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and does not possess a good moral character, can gain admission into the hallowed precincts of this Order. Nevertheless, the society holds no this Order. Nevertheless, the society holds no affinity with systems of faith or sects, whether religious or political, and, therefore, men of every creed and party meet and mingle in the lodge room for mutual counsel and social converse.

An Inside View of the Order.

A great deal has first and last been said about the mysterious secrets of Odd Fellowship. These terrible secrets seem to be only the mode of initiation and the signs and tokens of mutual recognition. These are kept secret simply because the security of the Order requires it. They operate as a safeguard against fraud and imposture. Everything else per-taining to the institution is made public, so that the objections to Odd Fellowship as a secret society are invalid. As well inveigh against the merchant, the manufacturer, or the family circle, for having and keeping secrets.

The Odd Fellows are an intelligent, enterprising, progressive class of citizens. They have their literature, their libraries, their lecture associations, their insurance companies, and their eleemosynary and educational institutions. Their principal magazine—the official organ of the Order—is published in New York, by John W. Orr, P. G. M. It is called the American Odd Fellow, and is a publication that would do credit to any society or institution extant. The American Odd Fellow is very extensively circulated, and is doing much toward disseminating the principles of the Order among the uninitiated. Some of the libraries of the fraternity are large and valuable, a number of them containing from 10,000 to 15,000 volumes each. There are in various States Odd Fellows' colleges and schools for the gratuitous tuition of the each. There are in various States Odd Fellows' colleges and schools for the gratuitous tuition of the
children of deceased brethren. The Order in Kentucky is now raising \$250,000 for the laudable purpose
of founding a Widows' Home and Orphans' University in that State,
Odd Fellowship comprises citizens of every rank,
sphere, and station in life. Every honorable profession and vocation is largely represented therein, and
the society is indubitably a power for good in the
world. The circumscribed limits of a newspaper
article will not admit of an exhaustive expects of the

article will not admit of an exhaustive expose of the principles, purposes, operations, and achievements of this great society; indeed, volumes might be devoted to this fruitful theme. Suffice it to say here that Odd Fellowship is yet in its infancy, and its destination of the principles of the control of tiny is to accomplish wonders in the elevation of human character, and in the amelioration of the con-dition of the family of man. Every well-wisher of his kind will bid it God-speed in its noble work.

At the annual communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, held in Baltimore in September list, P. G. Sire Kennedy made the follow-ing report:— PRELIMINARY ACTION.

ing report:—

To the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States:

A committee to whom was referred the subject of celeA committee to whom was referred the subject of celethe Order, respectfully has leave to report that, after due
consideration, they recommend for adoption the following
resolutions, vts.:

Grand Lodges and Grand EncampResolved, That the Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the
United States and their Subordinates he, and they are
hereby recommended to celebrate in an appropriate manner, on the 28th of April max, the fitteet anniversary of
the establishment of Odd Fellowship in America.

Resolved, That the several grand bodies and their subordinates are hereby authorized to take such action as may
be necessary to carry the above recommendation into practical effect.

[Continued on the Second Page. 1]

[Continued on the Second Page.]